

following: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Belarus, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia,\* Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro\*, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, People's Republic of China, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia\*, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan\*, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, and Vatican City.

[61 FR 53616, Oct. 15, 1996; 61 FR 54849, Oct. 22, 1996, as amended at 68 FR 23892, May 6, 2003]

## Subpart B—Conditions Governing Source and Nationality of Commodity Procurement Transactions for USAID Financing

### § 228.10 Purpose.

Sections 228.11 through 228.14 set forth the rules governing the eligible source of commodities and nationality of commodity suppliers for USAID financing. These rules may be waived in accordance with the provisions in subpart F of this part.

### § 228.11 Source and origin of commodities.

(a) The source and origin of a commodity as defined in § 228.01 shall be a country or countries authorized in the implementing document by name or by reference to a USAID geographic code.

(b) Any component from a foreign policy restricted country makes the commodity ineligible for USAID financing.

(c) When the commodity being purchased is a kit (e.g., scientific instruments, tools, or medical supplies pack-

aged as a single unit), the kit will be considered a produced commodity.

(d) When spare parts for vehicles or equipment are purchased, each separate shipment will be considered a produced commodity, rather than each individual spare or replacement part. The parts must be packed in and shipped from an eligible country.

(e) *Systems determination.* When a system consisting of more than one produced commodity is procured as a single separately priced item, USAID may determine that the system itself shall be considered a produced commodity. When a determination is made to treat a system as a produced commodity, component commodities which originate from other than an authorized source country may be shipped directly to, and the system assembled in, the cooperating country, unless USAID specifically determines that assembly and shipment take place in an authorized source country. Transportation costs must still meet the requirements in subpart C of this part in order for them to be eligible for USAID financing. USAID, or the importer in the case of a Commodity Import Program, shall inform the supplier of any system determination.

(f) In order to be eligible for USAID financing, when items are considered produced commodities under paragraphs (c), (d), or (e) of this section, the total cost (to the system supplier) of the commodities making up the kit, spare parts, or system which were manufactured in countries not included in the authorized geographic code may not exceed 50 percent of the lowest price (not including ocean transportation and marine insurance) at which the supplier makes the final product available for export sale.

[61 FR 53616, Oct. 15, 1996; 62 FR 314, Jan. 3, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 38751, July 20, 1998]

### § 228.12 Long-term leases.

Any commodity obtained under a long-term lease agreement is subject to the source and origin requirements of this subpart B. For purposes of this subpart B, a long-term lease is defined as a single lease of more than 180 days, or repetitive or intermittent leases under a single activity or program within a one-year period totalling more

\* Has the status of a "Geopolitical Entity", rather than as independent country.